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The White Tiger, with its stunning pale fur and piercing blue eyes, is undoubtedly one of the most enigmatic and mysterious animals in the world. Its ethereal beauty has inspired awe and wonder for centuries, making it a subject of fascination for both scientists and storytellers alike. In this article, we will delve into the mesmerizing world of the Tiger, exploring its unique characteristics, habitat, behavior, and the intriguing facts that make this majestic creature truly extraordinary. White tigers are a mesmerizing sight, with their pristine white fur and captivating blue eyes. These regal creatures have captivated the human imagination for centuries, representing grace, strength, and beauty on the animal kingdom. One cannot help but feel a sense of awe when looking at pictures of tigers in their natural habitat. The rarity of white tigers in the wild adds to their allure, as only a few individuals are left surviving in protected reserves. These magnificent creatures face numerous threats to their survival due to illegal hunting and habitat loss. Through stunning pictures captured by wildlife photographers, we can appreciate their natural splendor and raise awareness about the need for conservation efforts. Browsing through pictures of tigers allows us to immerse ourselves in their world momentarily and marvel at their magnificence. Every image tells its own story – capturing a moment of tranquility or showcasing the raw power of these majestic beasts. The Tiger, scientifically known as *Panthera tigris*, is a captivating subspecies of tiger that has intrigued researchers and animal lovers for decades. Its distinct coat coloration sets it apart from other tigers, making it a truly unique and remarkable predator in the wild. While its white fur may seem like an adaptation for camouflage in snowy environments, the truth is quite the opposite. These magnificent creatures prefer dense jungle habitats with thick vegetation where their white coat helps them easily blend in. The classification of the Tiger as a subspecies has sparked many debates among experts. Some argue that its white fur is simply a result of a genetic anomaly rather than being rooted in its evolutionary history. Recent research suggests otherwise. A study published by PLOS Biology revealed that the gene responsible for this distinctive coloration is called SLC45A2 and is found only in Tigers. This gene mutation likely occurred thousands of years ago, giving rise to the stunning animals we see today. The Tiger faces various challenges related to survival and conservation due to their low population numbers. Habitat loss remains the biggest threat to their existence as human activity encroaches upon their natural territories. Poaching poses a significant risk as there is still demand for tiger parts in illegal wildlife trade markets. These majestic creatures, with stunning white fur and piercing eyes, have captivated human attention since they were first discovered in India. It is a tragedy that such a beautiful species faces extinction because of human greed and fascination. The allure of owning an exotic pet has led to increased poaching and smuggling of these unique creatures. Many believe having a Tiger signifies power, wealth, and privilege. This misplaced desire for status comes at a steep cost – not just for individual tigers captured for captivity but also for conservation efforts to preserve their species. Wildlife organizations worldwide are trying to protect these endangered animals from decline. Conservationists work tirelessly to combat illegal poaching and trafficking while advocating for stricter legislation against those involved in these activities. Education also plays a crucial role; raising awareness about preserving biodiversity and eliminating the demand for exotic pets can go a long way toward ensuring a brighter future for Tigers in the wild. Today, the Tiger is an animal that can still be found in a handful of zoos and animal sanctuaries worldwide, with these large and beautiful creatures attracting visitors from all walks of life. It is essential to shed light on the conservation efforts to protect this majestic species. Tigers are not a separate subspecies but rather a genetic variation of Bengal Tigers. In the wild, their striking appearance affords them a disadvantage as they easily stand out, making them more vulnerable to predators. This has led to debates about whether these tigers should be selectively bred for captivity or left undisturbed in their natural habitat. While some argue that breeding tigers in captivity helps raise awareness about tiger conservation issues, others criticize such practices as they may perpetuate unethical breeding programs solely for profit. Efforts are being made in some zoos and sanctuaries to focus on preserving tiger genetic diversity without pursuing excessive breeding for display purposes alone. Tigers continue to captivate and fascinate visitors worldwide with their captivating beauty, and we must recognize the importance of responsible conservation practices. By supporting genuine efforts to protect these magnificent creatures and their habitats, we can ensure that future generations can witness their majesty firsthand while contributing towards sustainable wildlife preservation. The White Tiger is a mesmerizing creature that falls all under the category of big cats. Known for its snowy-white fur and piercing blue eyes, it is perhaps the most captivating tiger. What makes this type even more extraordinary is its rarity. With only a few hundred left in the wild, sightings of these majestic animals are an absolute privilege. But what sets the Tiger apart from other types of tigers? It's all about genetic mutation. Tigers, unlike their orange counterparts, carry a recessive gene that inhibits pigmentation, resulting in their snowy appearance. This unique mutation gives them an awe-inspiring presence and poses particular challenges to survival in the wild. Their distinctive beauty may have captivated our imagination, but it reminds us to appreciate and protect these magnificent creatures while we still can. Tigers also hold deep cultural significance across various regions worldwide. In many Asian countries like China and India, they symbolize power, strength, and prosperity. The striking contrast between the white coat and dark stripes is believed to represent harmony within opposites – a visual metaphor for balance and unity in life itself. From ancient mythology to modern-day artistry, Tigers inspire awe-struck reverence wherever they are found. The most striking variant of the Bengal Tiger is the elusive Tiger. While it may sound like a mythical creature, these breathtaking animals exist. Their snow-white fur and piercing blue eyes capture our imagination and leave us in awe of their beauty. Found sporadically among Bengal Tiger populations, these majestic creatures are not a separate subspecies but rather the result of a genetic mutation known as leucism. Unlike albinism, which causes a lack of all pigmentation, leucism only affects melanin production, resulting in white fur while retaining black stripes. The discovery and subsequent fascination with Tigers have sparked intense debate among conservationists about their place in nature. Some argue that their rarity should be celebrated as symbols of hope for wildlife conservation efforts. The Bengal Tiger is undoubtedly an icon of India's rich wildlife heritage, captivating our hearts with strength and grace. With the addition of the mesmerizing Tiger to its ranks, this magnificent species becomes even more mythical-like to behold. With its striking rusty, reddish fur, the Siberian tiger is a majestic creature that captures the imagination. There is one aspect of this magnificent big cat that often goes unnoticed – its elusive white variant. While the Siberian tiger is typically known for its vibrant coat, there have been rare sightings of tigers in this region. These unique individuals possess a genetic mutation called leucism, which causes them to appear almost entirely white. Standing out against the dense green backdrop of the taiga, these ethereal creatures are an enchanting sight to behold. While the traditional rusty-red fur of the Siberian tiger blends effortlessly into its natural habitat, the ghostly presence of a tiger evokes a sense of awe and mystery. The rarity and elegance of these elusive creatures make them even more mythical than their orange counterparts. The Siberian tiger is a majestic feline in its own right, highlighting the beauty and grace of these animals. It serves as a stark reminder that our actions directly affect the survival of these majestic animals. Beyond their aesthetic value, tigers play a crucial role in maintaining ecosystem balance, and their extinction would have far-reaching ecological implications. Although we may never again witness the sight of a living South China Tiger in its natural habitat, the ghostly presence of a tiger evokes a sense of awe and mystery. The Indochinese Tiger is a majestic feline under the Tiger type, characterized by its stunning coat coloration. It resides in Southeast Asia's dense forests and grasslands and is often hailed as a symbol of power and grace. What sets this particular tiger apart is its ability to adapt to various habitats, allowing it to thrive in diverse environments. The Indochinese Tiger faces multiple threats that have pushed it to extinction. Illegal poaching for their body parts and habitat loss due to deforestation contribute to their dwindling numbers. Conservation efforts play a crucial role in ensuring the survival of these magnificent creatures, but there is still much work to be done. The conservation of Indochinese Tigers helps protect a unique subspecies and maintains biodiversity within their ecosystems. Preserving their natural habitat benefits other species that coexist with them, creating a ripple effect on the ecological balance. These tigers act as indicator species for assessing the health of their environment, hence conserving them indirectly safeguards other vulnerable flora and fauna that depend on similar habitats. The plight of the Indochinese Tiger may seem dire, but there is hope for its survival if concerted efforts are made towards protecting its habitat and curbing illegal poaching activities. The Malayan Tiger, also known as the *Panthera tigris jacksoni*, is a fascinating subspecies of tiger found in the southern and central parts of the Malay Peninsula. Its unique white coloration sets this majestic creature apart from its tiger relatives. Unlike the more commonly known Bengal or Siberian Tigers, which have orange coats with black stripes, the Malayan Tiger boasts a creamy white coat with faint grey stripes. While their striking appearance may be captivating, their unfortunate status as critically endangered demands our attention. With only an estimated 250 individuals remaining in the wild, conservation efforts have become increasingly urgent. Fragmentation and loss of tropical rainforests due to extensive logging and land clearance for agriculture are significant contributors to their decline. Illegal poaching for their body parts has significantly threatened population numbers. Despite these challenges, dedicated organizations and local communities are working tirelessly to save this incredible species from extinction. Efforts such as establishing protected areas specifically for tigers and implementing anti-poaching measures offer glimmers of hope for the survival of Malayan Tigers. The fight is not just for them but also to preserve the delicate ecosystems they inhabit, ensuring that future generations can continue to marvel at these magnificent creatures roaming free in their natural habitat. The anatomy and appearance of the Tiger are genuinely fascinating. 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To ensure a sustainable future for these incredible creatures, there is an urgent need for conservation efforts to preserve their habitats and ensure their survival for generations. By protecting their natural environments from degradation and promoting responsible tourism practices in regions where they are found, we can take significant steps towards safeguarding the distribution and habitat of tigers worldwide. Raising awareness about the importance of maintaining biodiversity will help foster a better understanding of our role in preserving these precious ecosystems that support tigers and numerous other endangered species. Behavior and lifestyle are key factors that significantly influence an individual's well-being. Like the tiger, known for its elegance and grace, our experience and interactions with the world around us. Behavior is not an inherent trait but a learned response to various environmental stimuli. 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By delving into these details, we can admire the resilience and adaptability that enables different organisms to survive and thrive within their respective ecosystems. With its striking appearance and powerful presence, the tiger has always intrigued animal enthusiasts. Part of what makes these magnificent creatures so fascinating is their diet and prey. Contrary to popular belief, the diet of a tiger isn't solely comprised of large mammals like deer or buffalo; they are also known to hunt smaller animals such as birds, rabbits, and even fish. This versatility in their prey selection showcases their adaptability in different environments. One exciting aspect of a tiger's diet is its preference for consuming the internal organs first after a kill. While this behavior may seem unusual initially, it serves an essential purpose. By devouring the internal organs first, especially those rich in essential nutrients like the liver or heart, these tigers efficiently obtain vital vitamins and minerals necessary for optimal health. Another intriguing aspect of a tiger's hunting techniques is its ability to patiently observe and study its potential prey before initiating an attack. Unlike other big cat species that rely purely on agility and speed during hunts, the tiger uses its intelligence by carefully analyzing the movements of its target before making its move. This strategic approach increases the chances of a successful hunt and highlights the remarkable intelligence of these majestic felines. Possessing delving into aspects related to a tiger's diet and prey opens up a world of fascination that allows us to appreciate their unique biology. Predators, the apex hunters, rule over their domains with awe-inspiring strength and ferocity. Among these majestic creatures, there is still much work to be done. 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These young predators learn valuable hunting techniques as they age by observing their parents' behavior. Understanding the intricacies of reproduction and life cycles is crucial for appreciating nature's diversity fully. The unique reproductive strategies employed by tigers allow us glimpses into one species' fascinating journey through life. By delving into these details, we can admire the resilience and adaptability that enables different organisms to survive and thrive within their respective ecosystems. With its striking appearance and powerful presence, the tiger has always intrigued animal enthusiasts. Part of what makes these magnificent creatures so fascinating is their diet and prey. Contrary to popular belief, the diet of a tiger isn't solely comprised of large mammals like deer or buffalo; they are also known to hunt smaller animals such as birds, rabbits, and even fish. This versatility in their prey selection showcases their adaptability in different environments. 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hunt - mainly nocturnally - large herbivores such as wild boar, cattle, goats and deer. In captivity, they are fed protein such as chicken as well as, presumably, the additional nutrients, vitamins and minerals they need. White Tigers are great swimmers (Photo: gracethang via iStock)White tigers are one of the world's most beautiful and distinctive animals and they have been closely studied in captivity for many years. Here are the best facts about white tigers.White Tigers lack a Key PigmentThe white fur of white tigers is caused by a lack of the pigment pheomelanin which gives Bengal tigers their orange fur. For a white tiger to be born, both parents must carry a recessive gene - known as an allele - preventing the pigment from colouring the skin. This is known as leucism.Today's White Tigers Descend from One SpecimenIn 1951, a white tiger cub was captured in India and given to the Maharajah of Rewa who named him Mohan, roughly translated as 'Enchanter'. After a series of breeding experiments that yielded only orange cubs, he was bred with his own daughter - Radha - producing a white cub. Therein started a breeding program in India and Mohini, one of the first white cubs was sold to an American businessman and a separate breeding program started in the USA.Not all White Tigers are White...Some are more of a light cream colour with very light brown or grey stripes and in very rare circumstances, a white tiger can be born without stripes at all. In 2009, Fareeda was born without stripes - the first white tiger born in Africa - to two striped white tigers. It is thought that there are just a handful of pure white tigers on earth.Poor Climbers, Great Swimmers, Better Sleepers!Contrary to popular belief, white tigers are great swimmers and have been known to breach boundaries such as moats and water sources to get to food. They're not particularly good at climbing trees but they are expert sleepers, averaging 16 - 18 hours a day! A snow tiger, or *Panthera tigris*, is a Bengal tiger with a coat that is white instead of the more common orange hue. Snow tigers are not a separate species. Also known as white tigers, snow tigers aren't albinos. The white coloration occurs when each parent provides the recessive gene needed for white fur, an extremely rare occurrence in the wild. A snow tiger's white coat most often has dark stripes just like those of an orange-colored Bengal tiger, although occasionally one is born with no stripes or with stripes so pale that they are barely noticeable.Snow tigers reach maturity after two to three years. Male white tigers are larger than females. A male snow tiger can weigh up to 507 pounds (230 kilograms) and be almost 10 feet (3 meters) long, while the largest females weigh around 375 pounds (170 kilograms) and are about 8 feet (2.5 meters) long. Snow tigers are generally larger than their orange counterparts. This endangered species is almost extinct in the wild.The snow tiger is native to India and Southeast Asia, but most of them live in zoos as a result of breeding programs to produce white offspring from captive tigers carrying the rare, recessive genes. A snow tiger is a carnivore, and eats other mammals such as wild boar, buffalo, deer, and goat in the wild. Newborn tigers drink mother's milk, but switch to meat when they are several months old. Snow tigers are generally solitary as adults, but the female tends her offspring until they are able to take care of themselves, at around two to three years of age.White tigers can't run as fast as some other wild cats, but since they hunt at night, they are able to catch prey using stealth. They prefer habitat with plenty of foliage for cover and a steady source of water. The adult snow tiger can eat an average of 40 pounds (18 kilograms) of meat a day, and will eat even more if food is plentiful after an especially good hunt.Some people believe that the term snow tiger sometimes refers to the snow leopard, a close relative of the Bengal tiger. Others believe that the term snow tiger refers to the larger Siberian tiger, since it lives in a snowy habitat. The Siberian tiger is orange, however, and so far there is only rumor that white Siberian tigers exist. A colour variation of the famed Bengal and Siberian tigers, white tigers, sometimes known as 'snow tigers' or 'royal tigers' are a genetic anomaly (called leucism) caused by a double recessive gene so rare that it's estimated that it occurs only in one out of every 10,000 live births. It is believed that the very first white tigers were seen in a region of southeastern China. However, since the 1500s, the vast majority of white tigers have been seen in India. The beautiful and piercing stare of a White Tiger (Photo: sculder19 via iStock)With a thousand-yard stare, sapphire-blue eyes and an almost mythical appearance, white tigers capture the imagination like few other members of the animal kingdom - and there are many fascinating facts about white tigers. Looking fierce (Photo: Diy13 via iStock)In terms of size, white tigers tend to grow at a slightly faster rate than their orange cousins, they are a little heavier on average and are bigger at birth.White Bengal tigers are fully grown when they reach three years old. Males can weigh as much as 260kg and can grow to around three metres long (females are smaller, topping out at around 170kg). But one of the best white tiger facts is that their stripes are as unique as a human's fingerprints, and are not just fur markings. If you were to shave a white tiger - and we certainly don't suggest you try - their stripes are visible on their skin.The lifespan of the white tiger is no different to that of classic orange and black tigers. Fit and healthy white tigers with the proper diet and care can live in captivity for around twenty years. A White Tiger having a lazy day (Photo: MagicColors via iStock)Sadly, it is believed that white tigers are extinct in the wild - although this is a matter of ongoing debate amongst scientists and researchers. The last white tiger believed to have been seen in the wild was shot in 1958. Today around the world there are something like 200 white tigers living in captivity - approximately half in India - in zoos, circuses, rescue sanctuaries and other places where animals are displayed and their continued breeding is the subject of much controversy. A white Tiger catching his prey (Photo: beltsazardaniel via iStock)Like all other tigers, white tigers are carnivores. However, as there are no white tigers in the wild for which we have any meaningful dietary data, we can only assume that when there was a wild population they would stealthily hunt - mainly nocturnally - large herbivores such as wild boar, cattle, goats and deer. In captivity, they are fed protein such as chicken as well as, presumably, the additional nutrients, vitamins and minerals they need. White Tigers are great swimmers (Photo: gracethang via iStock)White tigers are one of the world's most beautiful and distinctive animals and they have been closely studied in captivity for many years. Here are the best facts about white tigers.White Tigers lack a Key PigmentThe white fur of white tigers is caused by a lack of the pigment pheomelanin which gives Bengal tigers their orange fur. For a white tiger to be born, both parents must carry a recessive gene - known as an allele - preventing the pigment from colouring the skin. This is known as leucism.Today's White Tigers Descend from One SpecimenIn 1951, a white tiger cub was captured in India and given to the Maharajah of Rewa who named him Mohan, roughly translated as 'Enchanter'. After a series of breeding experiments that yielded only orange cubs, he was bred with his own daughter - Radha - producing a white cub. Therein started a breeding program in India and Mohini, one of the first white cubs was sold to an American businessman and a separate breeding program started in the USA.Not all White Tigers are White...Some are more of a light cream colour with very light brown or grey stripes and in very rare circumstances, a white tiger can be born without stripes at all. In 2009, Fareeda was born without stripes - the first white tiger born in Africa - to two striped white tigers. It is thought that there are just a handful of pure white tigers on earth.Poor Climbers, Great Swimmers, Better Sleepers!Contrary to popular belief, white tigers are great swimmers and have been known to breach boundaries such as moats and water sources to get to food. They're not particularly good at climbing trees but they are expert sleepers, averaging 16 - 18 hours a day! International Tiger Day is July 29th, so there's no better day to learn about White Tigers. These rare animals capture the imagination of humans for their striking white fur and blue eyes. White Tigers in captivity. But what gives them their unique appearance? Are they different from orange tigers? How many of them are left on Planet Earth? Here are 25 surprising and interesting facts about White Tigers that your kids will love! Did you know tigers aren't the only big cats with fascinating stories? Explore more about another stealthy predator in our Black Panther Facts for Kids. White Tigers are not a separate species of tiger. They are born to orange Bengal tigers with recessive genes for white coloring. All white tigers are a colour variation of Bengal tigers. Contrary to popular belief, these large cats are not a separate subspecies of tiger. There is only one tiger species and six tiger subspecies: the Siberian tiger, the Bengal tiger, the South China tiger, the Sumatran tiger, the Indochinese tiger, and the Malayan tiger. Similarly, rhinos aren't all one species. Learn about the different types in our Rhino Facts for Kids. White Tigers are often confused with Siberian Tigers, because when people think of Siberia, they think of snow. White Tigers are white Bengal Tigers. White Tigers are only born to parents that both carry the recessive gene for white coloring. Having white fur is the result of a very rare genetic mutation. It is caused by the absence of pheomelanin, a pigment found in normal Bengal tigers with orange fur. Their white coat is not helpful in the wild. It doesn't provide the tiger with any camouflage, which greatly reduces their chance of survival. The white fur reduces their ability to stalk prey or avoid other predators. Other animals, like red pandas, also have specific adaptations for survival. Learn more in our Red Panda Facts for Kids. White Tigers have blue eyes that are crossed. The gene for blue eyes is linked to the gene for white fur. So while most orange Bengal tigers have yellow eyes, white tigers have blue eyes. All white tigers have crossed eyes, whether it shows or not. The gene that causes the white coat always causes the optic nerve to be wired to the wrong side of the brain. Because their reaction time is diminished, and they are more dependent on their masters because they can't see clearly, they are a popular choice with tiger performers. This size difference is noticeable at birth and seems to continue throughout their lifespan. It is probably linked to the same gene that causes their white fur. These large animals can grow to be more than ten feet long! This powerful animal can run as fast as your car drives on the highway! While white tigers are fast, cheetahs are the ultimate speedsters in the animal kingdom. Learn more about their incredible sprinting abilities in our Cheetah Facts for Kids. White Tigers can run up to 60 miles per hour. The White Tiger is a carnivorous animal, meaning they hunt, kill, and eat other animals. They use their sharp claws to take down large prey. Did you know sharks have similarly voracious appetites? Find out more in our Shark Facts for Kids. No two tigers have the same pattern of stripes. Their dark stripes are as unique as human fingerprints. White Tigers are carnivorous and can eat up to forty pounds of fresh meat in one sitting. Like all tigers, White Tigers are solitary in their natural environment. They are territorial and like to be alone. They do come together to hunt large prey and to mate during mating season. Monkeys, in contrast, are social animals with fascinating group dynamics. Discover more in our Monkey Facts for Kids. In their natural habitat, the White Tiger (and all Bengal tigers) would ideally need about 20 square miles of space in which to roam, live and hunt. Captive tigers almost never get this much living space. Tigers are capable swimmers. Their large webbed paws and muscular bodies help them swim up to seven miles at a time. White Tigers can swim up to seven miles at a time. Elephants are also excellent swimmers, using their trunks as snorkels. Check out their aquatic skills in our Elephant Facts for Kids. White Tigers, along with Siamese cats, and Himalayan rabbits, have enzymes in their fur that react to cold temperatures. This causes them to grow darker in the cold. Contrary to popular belief, a White Tiger is not albino (which is a form that lacks hair and skin color). For a White Tiger to be born, two Bengal tigers with specific recessive genes have to mate. The sighting was documented in India in Akbar Nama (a chronicle maintained by the Mughal King Akbar). He was caught by the local maharaja (an Indian prince) who kept the tiger until its death. In 1951 a white tiger cub was captured in India after being orphaned. His mother and three orange siblings were killed. He was given to the Maharajah of Rewa (an Indian Prince) who named him Mohan. The Maharaja inbred him with a female tiger to create more white tigers. That means he bred the tiger with close relatives. Mohini, one of Mohan's cub, was bought by an American businessman and given to the National Zoo in Washington D.C. Illusionist Roy Horn's career was ended after a mauling by a white tiger in 2003. Siegfried & Roy were German-American entertainers who were best known for performing with White Tigers in Las Vegas. Their performing career ended in October of 2003 when their White Tiger Mantacore attacked Roy on stage during a performance. He survived the incident. Even though tigers are meant to be wild animals, there are no known White Tigers in the wild today. The last known wild white tiger was killed in 1958 by a trophy hunter. The last known wild white tiger was killed in 1958. All of them live in captivity in zoos, theme parks, or in exotic pet collections. They are all the results of inbreeding. There are currently no known white tigers in the wild. (Remember, they only occur in one in 10,000 tiger births). Inbreeding leads to heart defects, spinal and facial deformities and lower lifespan. Inbreeding is when the male and female white tigers are bred with close relatives. Humans in the Inbreeding is when the male and female white tigers are bred with close relatives. Humans in the exotic pet trade do this to their captive white tigers in order to sell the cubs to make money for themselves. Humans who own exotic animal farms do this to make money from people who want to take their photo with White Tiger cubs. Unfortunately, inbreeding is very harmful to White Tigers. It causes many cubs to die shortly after birth. It also leads to lower average life spans and health problems like impaired vision, heart defects, spinal and facial deformities, and weak immune systems. Remember, White Tigers are not a separate species. "Conservation" facilities are often exploiting the tigers to make money by charging people to see and take photos with White Tiger cubs. Tigers are an endangered species. An estimated 3900 tigers are left in the world. Federal legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Senate, including the Big Cat Public Safety Act (H.R. 263/S. 1210), to stop the highly unregulated breeding of big cats. You can write to congress to express your support of this legislation and help make a difference in the lives of White Tigers. Read more fun facts about tigers >> The white tiger is a Bengal tiger born with a rare pigment mutation. Their wild habitat ranges from western India to China and southeastern Asia. White tigers are Bengal tigers born with a rare pigment mutation. They are carnivores which means they eat meat. Their diet consists of other large carnivores such as deer, wild boar, cattle and goat. Yes. In the wild, White Tigers are born in 1 in 10,000 births. White Tigers are only born to parents that both carry the recessive gene for white coloring. No. Tigers are an endangered species. An estimated 3900 tigers are left in the world. White tigers are Bengal tigers born with a rare pigment mutation. "Conservation" facilities are often exploiting the tigers to make money by charging people to see and take photos with White Tiger cubs. Tigers are an endangered species. 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Explore more fun facts: A colour variation of the famed Bengal and Siberian tigers, white tigers, sometimes known as 'snow tigers' or 'royal tigers' are a genetic anomaly (called leucism) caused by a double recessive gene so rare that it's estimated that it occurs only in one out of every 10,000 live births. It is believed that the very first white tigers were seen in a region of southeastern China. However, since the 1500s, the vast majority of white tigers have been seen in India. The beautiful and piercing stare of a White Tiger (Photo: sculder19 via iStock)With a thousand-yard stare, sapphire-blue eyes and an almost mythical appearance, white tigers capture the imagination like few other members of the animal kingdom - and there are many fascinating facts about white tigers. 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